

2-1-1972

The Citizen, February 1972

Citizens' Councils of America

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Citizens' Councils of America, "The Citizen, February 1972" (1972). *Newspapers and Journals*. 94.
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Bob Weems

INTERRACIAL MARRIAGE, etc.

Abraham Lincoln

FREEDOM YES, INTEGRATION NO

Shannon and Synon

THROW THE BOOK AT AUTHOR



the CITIZEN



EDITORIAL OPINION

Staff Changes

THE CITIZEN announces the appointment of George W. Shannon as Editor, succeeding William J. Simmons, who becomes Publisher. Medford Evans continues as Managing Editor.

As Editor of the *Shreveport Journal* for eighteen years, George Shannon became known nationally and abroad for his trenchant editorials in support of Constitutional government and States Rights.

Last June, following Shannon's resignation from the *Journal* and prior to his joining the staff of the Citizens Councils of America, Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama and former Shreveport Mayor Clyde E. Fant were principal speakers at an appreciation dinner in Shannon's honor, attended by more than 1,200 persons from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

A native of El Dorado, Arkansas, George Shannon has been a newspaperman for 38 years. His professional affiliations have included the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the Advisory Committee of the American Society of Journalism School Administrators. In March 1965, and again in October 1970, Shannon was a guest of the governments of South Africa and Rhodesia on 30-day visits to those countries.

William J. Simmons, Administrator of the Citizens Councils of America, President of Council School Foundation, and President of the Southern Independent School Association, has been Editor of the official publication of the Councils since one was first established in October 1955. From that date through September 1961 *The Citizens' Council*, as the periodical was then called, appeared in the format of a tabloid newspaper. With the issue of October 1961 the format and title were altered to those of a magazine, *THE CITIZEN: Official Journal of the Citizens Councils of America*, a style which continues. As Publisher, Simmons will retain responsibility for policy and production of the magazine.

The first Managing Editor was the brilliant young journalist and television personality, Richard D. Morphew. Since Morphew's tragic death in an automobile collision November 18, 1966, the Managing Editor has been, and remains, Medford Evans, author of several books and innumerable articles on public affairs, and an Associate Editor of our contemporary, *American Opinion*, published in Belmont, Massachusetts.

VOL. 16

FEBRUARY 1972

NO. 5

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Photo Credits: Pages 5, 7 (lower right), 9, 15, 29, United Press International; pages 7 (all but lower right), 11, 13, Wide World.

Publisher W. J. Simmons
Editor George W. Shannon
Managing Editor Medford Evans

SUBSCRIPTION \$4.00 PER YEAR

Back issues, as available 50¢ each

Microfilm copies of current as well as back issues of *THE CITIZEN* may be purchased from University Microfilms, 300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

Published monthly with a combined July-August issue at Jackson, Mississippi, by The Citizens Council, Inc. Second-Class mail privileges authorized at Jackson, Mississippi.

The opinions expressed in signed articles appearing herein do not necessarily represent official views of The Citizens Councils of America. Official policy statements are plainly designated.

THE CITIZEN is not responsible for unsolicited material submitted for possible publication. All such material should be accompanied by a self-addressed envelope if its return is desired.

the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA

254 East Griffith Street • Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Interracial Marriage, etc.

BOB WEEMS

"Would you want your daughter to marry a Negro?" Historically that emotional question has been the most effective single argument against the social intermingling of the races. Such an appeal, spoken or understood, has won millions of followers for the segregationist cause, and in spite of attempted satire by integrationists it is still the best weapon in our arsenal, for it goes straight to the heart of the race problem.

Inevitably, however, its force has been blunted by the torrents of integrationist propaganda from the



Bob Weems, Vietnam veteran, now teaches in a private school. This is his third appearance in *THE CITIZEN*.

communications media, and the consequences are edging higher every day. It has been estimated that in the past ten years the number of mixed marriages has risen from fifty to more than a hundred thousand, and that by far the greater number of these have been between Negro men and white women. Since through the ages the women of the vanquished have been the prizes of the victors, it is hard not to read symbolism into this fact, which is disturbing enough, even without symbolism.

At a 1961 White House Conference on Children and Youth, marriage counselor Dr. David R. Mace of the University of Pennsylvania school of medicine said, "Racial integration, whatever anyone says to the contrary, will lead inevitably to intermarriage." In 1958 NAACP official Albert Kennedy told the Orangeburg, S. C. *Times and Democrat*, "Once the two races are integrated, intermarriage is the natural consequence."

As of 1972 the record begins ominously to confirm what those two different kinds of experts foretold. The present article is dedicated to all those who in the past have said that interracial marriage and the biological amalgamation of



Sue Lyon, star of the film "Lolita," with her husband Roland Harrison, former fullback of the San Diego Chargers. The two were married last July in Las Vegas.

the races would not come as a result of integration. Maybe after reading this they will have second thoughts.

Who Is Jumping the Fence?

Of all the professions promoting interracial sex and intermarriage the entertainment industry in general, and Hollywood in particular, must take the cake. People in music and show business seem to be less inhibited by social and racial taboos than others, simply by the nature of their work. However, one has only to see the dozens of movies and plays that push race-mixing, and reflect that actors and musicians work in this kind of environment, to become convinced that what one finds here is not simply a matter of coincidence, but has been promoted because of the influence of the entertainment world on the "square" world.

Black nationalist leader the late Malcolm X wrote in his autobiography: "No Negroes in the world were more white-woman-crazy in those days than most of those musicians. . . . All you had to do was put a white girl anywhere close to the average black man, and he would respond. . . . Negroes showed thirty-two teeth apiece as soon as they saw the white girls. . . . A lot of black girls nearly got run over by Negro males scrambling to get at those white women: you would have thought God had lowered some of his angels."

Then Malcolm X added with approval: "Times have sure changed; if it happened today, those same black girls would go after those Negro men — and the white

women, too." In support of this view, we find in *Ebony* magazine (August 1970) writer Lisbeth Gant (black) saying: "I have some statistics which show that there are 967,000 more black females than black males [in the U.S.]. . . . That automatically presents a problem and raises the tension level of black females."

Be that as it may, from scanning movie magazines and gossip sheets it would appear that nearly every Negro, male or female, who has made the big time is either married to, has been married to, or is dating a white person. (It's hard to keep up with the Hollywood crowd, though, who throw minute rice at their weddings.) Diana Ross, Cindy Birdsong of the Supremes, Leslie Uggams, Lena Horne, and Diahann Carroll all are or have been married to white men — a trend started half a century ago by Folies Bergeres black star Josephine Baker, but which has really caught on only in more recent years.

Chubby Checker, Negro rock-and-roll singer, married the former Miss World, a Caucasian from Holland. "Soul" singer Lou Rawls' wife is a refined-looking blonde named Lana; they have a son

Top, left: Chubby Checker with bride, the former Catherine Lodders of Haarlem, Holland, a former Miss World. Top, right: 1968 photo of Lou Rawls, wife Lana (seated), daughter Luana (four days old at the time), son Lou, Jr. (then four years old), and nurse. Bottom, left: Guy Gibson Smith kisses his bride, Margaret Elizabeth Rusk, daughter of former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, following their wedding in 1967. Bottom, right: Sammy Davis, Jr. in 1963 photo with wife Mai Britt of Sweden. They were later divorced.



seven years old, and a girl three. Sammy Davis, Jr. wed Swedish actress Mai Britt in a Jewish ceremony, to the public acclaim of many, and the silent revulsion of many more. This odd couple have been subsequently divorced. Meanwhile, black award-winning actor Sidney Poitier has evidently not yet made up his mind about various white lovelies with whom he has been associated on and off the screen.

Sports is another field where blacks are charting up a good batting average when it comes to landing beautiful women for brides. Black athletes have been chased for autographs by white women for years, and are undoubtedly considered a good catch. *Look here, girls, I just snared me a "star" athlete!*

There is white actress Sue Lyon, star of the film *Lolita*, who last July married black Roland Harrison, former fullback for the San Diego Chargers. They honeymooned at Vegas, now live in L.A. *Time* magazine reported with approval the live-in arrangement of basketball star Wilt Chamberlain with a "white Swedish maid, 23, in his five-room New York apartment." *Jet* magazine of December 10, 1970 published a full page photo of black Horace Francis and a white coed at Eastern Washington State College during a kiss which lasted twelve hours for an alleged "smooching record." Rafer Johnson, former Olympic Decathlon champion, has been photographed with a pretty white girl to whom he was allegedly engaged. Johnson in 1968 quit a good NBC

sportscasting job to campaign for Bobby Kennedy for President, and was in the pantry kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles with Bobby the night the prospective Democratic nominee was shot down by Sirhan Sirhan. The Kennedys have energetically promoted intimacy between the races, as was shown last summer when both Ethel Kennedy and her sister-in-law Mrs. Sargent Shriver enlivened the Maryland-D.C.-Virginia social scene with lawn parties and other functions to raise money for the political campaign in Mississippi of black gubernatorial candidate Charles Evers. This was big news in the society section of the *Washington Post*.

Greetings from the White House

Since the 1930's, when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt brought social integration to the White House, things have gotten progressively worse, until now there is talk of changing the name to the Polka Dot House. There are widely distributed photographs of former President Lyndon Johnson dancing cheek to cheek with a Negro woman.

Not to be outdone, President Richard Nixon in the spring of 1969 threw a wingding of a birthday party in the White House for the black Duke Ellington, and all that jazz. *Jet* magazine really flipped over this one, devoting six full pages to pictures, "The Week's Best Photos" — in black and white, naturally. The first photo shows the President and Mrs. Nixon entering the State Dining Room of the Executive Mansion with



Adam Clayton Powell III, son of the former Congressman from Harlem, New York, with his bride Beryl Slocum (left) and her mother, Mrs. John J. Slocum, of Newport, R. I., Tuxedo, N. Y., and Washington, D. C. The Slocums are said to be descended from Myles Standish.

Duke Ellington and his sister Ruth. The two men are in the flank position, while smilingly in step in the center are the First Lady and the band leader's sister, a strikingly blonde black. Even allowing for the marvels of modern chemistry, it seems evident, as it does also from the appearance of Duke Ellington himself, that there has been some previous race-mixing.

It must be said that, according to the photographs in *Jet*, Duke respected the tradition that mixed breed equals black, for in four kissing scenes all persons favored by him during these mad moments

at the White House are black, though one (kissed on the cheek only) is a man. Not that Ellington is standoffish with white ladies—he is shown dancing with a masterfully firm grip on Associated Press reporter Mary Campbell, who half a head taller than he smiles fondly down on the 70-year-old Negro jazz artist in her arms as if he were a baby. On the page facing are two hornblowers. *Jet's* cutline reads:

Tootin' Through The Roof: With bell of trumpet pointing toward ceiling in East Room of the White House, trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie joins flugelhornist Clark Terry in a jam session that kept celebrity guests jumping for joy until 2 a.m.

Gives you a new idea of why they say: A [White] House is not a Home.

Many Negroes prominent in politics and public affairs have married white women. Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts was wed some twenty-five years ago to Remigia Ferrari-Scacco, daughter of a prosperous businessman of Genoa, Italy. The Brookes regularly consort with socially advanced whites. Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., holder of six college degrees, Chairman of the Afro-American studies department at the State University of New York, and Chairman of the National Conference on Black Power, shocked some of his fellow black militants by marrying a white woman, but according to *Jet* he replied, "One of the things that all black people have to learn is to use all available resources for the accomplishment of our liberation."

Two black-white marriages have been especially newsworthy because of the identity of parents involved — in one case the father of the bride, in the other the father of the groom. Adam Clayton Powell III, son of the former Congressman from Harlem, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., in 1969 married Beryl Slocum, whose family traces back to Captain Myles Standish and the Mayflower. The groom's great grandfather, in contrast, was a slave. The couple evidently met as he was going up the down escalator she was riding on.

Two years earlier, in 1967, there was a far more widely publicized interracial marriage — that of Margaret Elizabeth Rusk, daughter of the then Secretary of State Dean

Rusk, to Negro Guy Gibson Smith. In this case, not only was the politically active parent involved the Secretary of State, several protocol steps higher than a member of the House of Representatives, but the white bride, instead of being a New England Yankee with (Mayflower or no Mayflower) a heritage of abolitionism, was a little ole Southern girl from Georgia. It is said that many of her Georgia relatives boycotted the wedding. The attitude in the White House was much more suave. "I hope everything will go well for those young folks, just as we all feel when one of ours gets married," said First Lady Bird.

International Perspective

"White Wives — African Status Symbol," was the title of an eye-opening article in *Parade* magazine of August 15, 1971. "In emerging Africa," writes Lloyd Shearer, "white wives have become status symbols. . . Africa's leaders marry white women. . . to prove that they themselves are the equal of white men. . ." Then he adds, "However, the course of interracial love in Africa, as elsewhere, does not as a rule run smoothly."

Ruth Williams Khama, British born and once a secretary at Lloyd's of London, caused a furore in both England and Africa when she agreed twenty-odd years ago to marry tribal chieftain Seretse Khama. Today, in now independent "Botswana," all black except for Ruth herself, she is "revered as 'Mother of Us All.'" That is a political expression. Biologically, she is the mother of four mulatto children.

At the time the *Parade* article appeared, Regine Soule, a 21-year-old schoolteacher from Carcassone, France, was betrothed and on her way to marry Ali Bourhan Aref, President of the French East African Territory of Afars and Issas (French Somaliland — small, but strategically situated at the South-eastern entrance to the Red Sea). Ali Bourhan Aref seems to be more considerate than some of his black brothers. "He is now divorcing his present two wives as a concession to European sensibilities."

Compare the case of Clothilde Nguabi, white wife of black Major

Marien Nguabi, who three years ago became President of the Congo (Brazzaville) as the result of a military coup. "Black nationalism in the West African state," writes Lloyd Shearer, "requires that Mrs. Nguabi, a former salesgirl, lead a life of quiet seclusion with her two sons and keep out of the public eye." Similarly in Mauretania, black head of state Moktar Ould Daddah requires that his white French wife Marie-Therese "remain in seclusion like all good Moslem wives."

Blacks who get to the top of the political heap may discard the



An official of the American Guild of Variety Artists presents a plaque to Sammy Davis, Jr. for "his contributions to the entertainment industry." In center is the then (1961) Mrs. Davis, formerly Mai Britt.

white wives who helped them get there. An outstanding case is that of the notorious Jomo Kenyatta, founder of the blood-and-terror anti-white Mau Mau, who as a student and conspirator in England married a British schoolmistress named Edna Clarke. "Twenty years and one son later," writes Shearer, "Kenyatta divorced her." Now 80, old black Jomo's heart struggles still to be young and gay. He has married a young Negress to share with him the joys of power in Kenya. To be sure, Edna Clarke is not the only Britisher to whom Kenyatta is indebted for transformation of his image from that of diabolical terrorist to one of venerable "statesman."

Personally happier may be the former Colette Hubert of Paris, married for twenty-odd years to black poet-professor-politician Leopold Senghor, since 1960 President of Senegal. Mother of three mulatto children, chic Colette "travels widely with her husband" and has been photographed with him and the French President Georges Pompidou and Madame Pompidou. The paradox is that this white Frenchwoman would never have met the President of France if she had not previously married the Negro President of Senegal.

And as we have said, she is one of the lucky ones. For the "love" which nonwhite men may feel for individual white women seems to be dangerously mixed with hatred of the white race which the women represent. The idea has been expressed by a man of another colored race, the late Indonesian President Sukarno, who wrote in his autobiography:

"I was very much attracted to Dutch girls. I wanted desperately to make love to them. It was the only way I knew to exert some form of superiority over the white race and make it bend to my will. *That's always the aim, isn't it? For a brown-skinned man to overpower the white man.* [Italics added.] It's some sort of goal to attain. Overpowering a white girl and making her want me became a matter of pride."

Overpowering a white girl is to overpower the white man. That is what Sukarno says. It is something every white man should remember when he sees any colored man with a white woman.

White women should remember it, too, for once the status of the white race is lowered, the individual women may well lose their glamour and be contemptuously discarded by the black lovers who were once so proud to attain them.

The notorious black militant Eldridge Cleaver, in the book attributed to him, *Soul on Ice*, says of the white women he had admittedly raped:

"I did this consciously, deliberately, wilfully, methodically. . . . It delighted me that I was defying and trampling upon the white man's law, upon his system of values, and that I was defiling his women."

And black athlete and movie star Jim Brown, who made love to white Raquel Welch in the film *100 Rifles*, later told *Ebony* magazine, "I think she has the idea that I ought to be grateful. . . . If that's what she thinks, she can go to hell."



JOHN R. RARICK
Member of Congress

The recent Richmond school decision, if upheld, will have great impact upon the lives of millions of Americans. A U.S. district judge in Richmond, Virginia, has ordered a merger of three separate school systems into a single school district, reasoning that the existence of a predominantly black city school district of Richmond next to largely white school systems of two adjoining suburban counties discriminates against black children. The federal judges contend that quality education can be achieved only within a racially integrated setting and that a State may not sanction a system "which serves only to reproduce in school facilities the prevalent pattern of housing segregation."

Education is now replaced in priority by racial proportions. Busing of schoolchildren over parish boundaries now lays the groundwork for busing from State to State. Education as the creation of cities, townships, and local governing bodies has traditionally been a function of the sovereign States

RARICK DENOUNCES JUDGES

and the people as confirmed by the 9th and 10th Amendments, which certainly are as entitled to favorable judicial interpretation as the 1st and 5th Amendments.

Implementation of the decision will require widespread busing — a violation of the law of the land, and a practice opposed by almost everyone except federal judges and HEW leaders without one iota of proof that education or intelligence will be improved.

Usurpation by federal judges of powers not belonging to them is making a shambles of our Constitution.



Robert R. Merhige
U. S. District Judge in Richmond case

RANDOM GLANCES AT THE NEWS —

Wallace Leads in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, with 27 per cent of the vote in a popular opinion poll, is running ahead of all other presidential aspirants in the Florida Democratic primary. In addition, according to Columnist Victor Reisel, Wallace is running ahead of all the labor movement's favorite candidates in the Florida campaign.

School "Pairing" Fails

NEW YORK — The city's seven-year program to achieve classroom racial integration by "pairing" schools has resulted in conditions "just the opposite of those intended," according to the New York Post. "Predominantly white" schools were "paired" with those predominantly black or Puerto Rican. One school would serve elementary pupils and the other high school students. A Board of Education study revealed that the 10 schools in the experiment had recorded a "significant reduction" in white students, with their enrollments becoming "largely black and/or Puerto Rican."

Federal Exams Challenged

WASHINGTON — Charges that the Federal Service Entrance examination discriminates against blacks have been made a subject for court

action. Legality of the FSEE is being tested by eight blacks who were recruited by the federal government but who lost their jobs after failing to pass or score high enough on the examination. Their contention is that FSEE is not a valid predictor of how applicants for government jobs will perform at work.

Court Upholds 'Dixie'

ST. LOUIS — The playing of the South's beloved "Dixie" at school assemblies, pep rallies, football games and other public gatherings has been upheld by the Eighth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court, in denying a petitioner to outlaw the melody, ruled that it is a "typical American song, with a gay and catchy tune" and is in no way "racially abusive." The petition was filed by the parents of 29 black students who were suspended after walking out of a pep rally in the Jonesboro, Ark., high school as "Dixie" was being played last Nov. 1. Certain timid school administrators, including those at the universities of Arkansas and Georgia, have banned "Dixie" to appease black militants. President Richard J. Nelson of Northwestern Illinois University has even gone so far to please blacks as to ban the playing of the National Anthem.



"Black Hebrewites" or "True Israelites" make a joyful noise in Israel. Israeli Establishment types claim newcomers cause tension. Possible explanation: this jive session takes place in apartment-building basement at 10:30 a.m. Trouble in the Promised Land!

'Black Hebrewites'

JERUSALEM — Eight American Negroes who arrived as tourists in October, claiming to be Black Hebrewites, were ordered deported by the Interior Ministry. More than 200 American Negroes have settled in Israel, claiming membership in the Black Hebrewite Nation. The Interior Ministry said all had tourist visas and could be deported once they expired. Israel Broadcasting reported that the presence of blacks was a cause of tension.

Blacks Dispersed

MARIANNA, ARK. — Two hundred and fifty black students were dispersed and 22 of them were arrested after they left classes and assembled on the campus of the high school here following the refusal by school administrators to

grant a list of demands, including a request for a special program honoring the late Martin Luther King's birthday. Later, 250 black adults drove to the school and read a letter demanding the resignations of Supt. Henry C. Dial and High School Principal Robert Blankenship. More than a hundred of the blacks then drove to Little Rock to air their grievances, but Gov. Dale Bumpers did not meet with the group. Meanwhile, Mrs. Blankenship reported anonymous telephone callers had threatened the lives of her family.

Rape Suspect Nabbed

OAKLAND, CALIF. — James Paul, 25, black, was charged by Oakland police with 46 counts of burglary, rape, robbery, assault and

(Continued on Page 29)

What Lincoln Said About Integration

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, who was born Feb. 12, 1809, and whose birthday anniversary will be observed tomorrow, is famed in history as the "Great Emancipator" who rightfully proclaimed that "this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." Certainly, abolition of slavery was one of the greatest milestones in the advancement of humanity that this country has ever known.

However, many of the nation's anti-segregationists who today hail Mr. Lincoln as a champion of their cause are ignorant of the late President's views on integration. It will come as quite a shock for many of them to learn that, in a speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858, President Lincoln expressed himself thus:

"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to

hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. . . ."

Later, when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation, Abraham Lincoln said, in part:

" . . . I can conceive of no greater calamity than the assimilation of the Negro into our social and political life. . . ."

The Journal has reproduced these seldom-quoted words of Abraham Lincoln to make this point:

If Abraham Lincoln—the greatest friend of the Negro in our country's history—were alive today, he would be on the South's side in its opposition to the U.S. Supreme Court, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations which are seeking to force integration upon the people of our nation.

The editorial reproduced above was originally published in the *Shreveport Journal* of February 11, 1956, and reprinted in the *Journal* annually thereafter for ten years. In February 1964, and again in February 1968, THE CITIZEN published extensive quotations from Lincoln, all showing that the Great Emancipator's racial views were actually those of a "white supremacist" or "segregationist."

Editor Scores

Citizens Council Is Alive

GEORGE W. SHANNON

At a time when the Citizens Council is inspiring the operation of the nation's largest private school system and its successes are being noted by nationally circulated newspapers and magazines, it seems strange if not dishonest that a professor at the University of Southern Mississippi should write an obituary for the organization.

Nevertheless, this is what Dr. Neil R. McMillen, the university's assistant professor of history, has done.

Even while the growth and progress of the Council School Foun-

dation are being chronicled by such publications as the *Wall Street Journal*, *The National Observer* and *U. S. News & World Report*, Dr. McMillen has written his book, *THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL*, in which he purports to describe the rise and decline of the organization.

Although he admits on the last page that "the Citizens' Council survives to the present day," Dr. McMillen's assessment of the Council program, which has had such a great impact upon the nation, and particularly upon the South, is written in the vein of a post-mortem condemnation.

"The vitality of its appeal long since sapped, its legion of followers thoroughly dissipated, its negative programs almost universally discredited, the organization," Dr. McMillen concedes as if contemplating the Council's death throes of agony, "obstinately perseveres as a poignant, perhaps even pitiable, symbol of that distressingly large minority of Americans who are unable or unwilling to pay more than



George Shannon

Book for Bias

and Well—Obit in Error

A few years ago a young professor appeared at the Citizens Council offices in Jackson to interview several members of the staff, and otherwise gather information for a book he was writing regarding the organization. Recently the book appeared, published by the University of Illinois Press — not a bad-looking volume, if its somewhat curious price of \$10.95 is silent testimony of inflation. To give our own readers a more or less stereoscopic view of Neil R. McMillen's "The Citizens' Council: Organized Resistance to the Second Reconstruction, 1954-64," we feature two reviews: one here by CITIZEN Editor George Shannon, the other (Page 23 and following) by John Synon. It would seem to be true, as the publisher's blurb says on the book's jacket, that "McMillen brings out the southern sense of alienation and betrayal."



McMillen book itself has cutline: "Change of classes at Council School No. 3 (1500 students, grades 1 through 12), one of the CCA's five modern educational facilities in Jackson, Mississippi," which is essentially right, though Council School 3 Manhattan now has 1,900 students, and there are seven "modern educational facilities."

lip service to the nation's equalitarian ideals."

Dr. McMillen can save his pity. In his anxiety to bury the Citizens' Council alive, he has overlooked, deliberately or unintentionally, the fact that the Council is thriving with new vitality today in such widely separated areas as Florida and Missouri, North Carolina and Illinois, and Georgia and California.

Not for many years has the Council's stock been so high as it is today in the state where it was born — Mississippi. It is in Mississippi that thousands of white parents have enrolled their children in the Council School Foundation's private school system rather than accept the degradation of forced race-mixing and mass busing of pupils as ordered for public schools by the federal courts.

William J. Simmons, Administrator of the Citizens Councils of America, is the "villain" of the Council movement in the eyes of Dr. McMillen, but he is a "hero" to the parents of 176,000 white pupils enrolled in the 396 private schools represented by the Southern Independent School Association, for they have chosen him as the federation's president.

McMillen's book, subtitled appropriately, "Organized Resistance to the Second Reconstruction 1954-64," would hardly become a best-seller at \$10.95 even if it were good literature, which it isn't, but it represents probably the most thorough accounting to date of the desegregation ordeal which America has been experiencing for the past 18 years.

For the reader who has lived through these trying years the book offers an interesting "refresher course" in the study of desegregation, for the author has provided a faithful listing of every major crisis to evolve out of the Supreme Court's infamous "Black Monday" decision. But for the student who is learning about this period of American history for the first time it is apt to be misleading and dangerous, for McMillen has performed well in the role of a character assassin. While he declares innocently at the outset that "It should not be assumed that the people who dominate these pages were necessarily evil or depraved, or even that they were more neurotic or less humane than the population generally," McMillen then seemingly sets out to prove that they really were.

Poor proofreading as well as one or two instances of bad grammar are a discredit both to the author and to his publisher, the University of Illinois Press.

Repetition of certain phrases in the book becomes so monotonous that the professor may have unwittingly qualified himself for recognition by *The New Yorker* magazine in one of its cute little paragraphs titled, "Fascinated by His Own Words Department."

McMillen reveals both his prejudice against the Citizens Council and his limitations as a writer by using the same words over and over again to label the officers and members of the organization as racists. A casual examination of the book's contents reveals that McMillen has indicted the Coun-



McMillen book cutline reads: "Part of the crowd at the Mississippi Citizens' Councils White Monday Rally, May 17, 1965" — in other words, a year after the alleged demise of the organization, as reported by Professor McMillen.

cil on charges of "organized racism" on pages 81, 95, 96, 97, 114, 122, 123, 126, 147 and 228.

Perhaps more interesting than the book itself is the author's preface, in which he raises more questions than he answers. It is in the preface that alert readers will find the clues which will provide an explanation of why the author undertook his work in the first place.

Mississippi taxpayers who are hard-pressed to pay both public school taxes and private school tuition fees in order that the education of their children shall not be taken over by the courts will be interested to learn that, by McMillen's own admission, the State of Mississippi "underwrote substantial portions of the costs in-

curred during the research and writing of this study."

Why would the State of Mississippi want to contribute tax money to pay for a hatchet job on an organization such as the Citizens Council, the whole history of which is filled with the names of some of its most illustrious statesmen?

How much tax money did the State of Mississippi provide for Professor McMillen's little project?

Not so surprising as the information about the state's contribution is the revelation that The Woodrow Wilson Foundation also "underwrote substantial portions of the costs" of the book. Dr. McMillen, a Woodrow Wilson Fellow himself, while acknowledging the gift from

the foundation, apparently felt he should not disclose the additional information that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation gets its money from that other great, liberal, tax-free institution—The Ford Foundation, long known for its espousal of racial integration.

The Foundation Directory, a catalogue of information about tax-free foundations in the United States, reveals that, for the year ending June 30, 1966, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation had assets of \$13,011,653 and disbursed \$5,682,553 in grants. How much did this foundation contribute to McMillen's book?

Readers are told in the preface that Dewey W. Grantham, "a friend and a teacher, not only suggested the topic for this book, but expertly guided my efforts through an early draft." Who, one might wonder, is Dewey W. Grantham, and why should he be so interested in the premature interment of the Citizens Council that he would suggest and assist in the writing of its funeral oration?

Professor McMillen credits the Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Regional Council for having given "invaluable assistance" to him in the writing of his book. To anyone who is familiar with the integrationist propaganda of these two agencies McMillen's bias against the Citizens Council becomes more understandable.

While taking the Citizens Council and its leaders to task on many points, Dr. McMillen seems to have gone out of his way to chide them for linking racial integration to Communism. At the same time he cites approvingly the words of

the late W. E. B. DuBois, the only Negro among the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Surely, even Dr. McMillen must know that W. E. B. DuBois showed his contempt for the United States by renouncing his American citizenship and publicly embracing Communism. DuBois died a Communist and is buried in Russia, his adopted homeland.

Neil R. McMillen, a native of Michigan, was only nine years old when J. Strom Thurmond ran for President on the States Rights Democratic Party ticket in 1948. He was only 15 years old when the Supreme Court issued its desegregation decree. He was only six years old when World War II ended.

For all his academic credits and tax-underwritten research, his knowledge of the subject about which he writes cannot begin to approach that of millions of Americans who have lived through the events he attempts to describe.

A book such as Dr. McMillen has written will serve only to irritate those Americans who have been a part of the struggle against federal dictatorship, but it can be used in future years to mislead students on the civil rights issue.

If tax-free foundation funds are available to help pay for the cost of publishing such a book, one may be sure that they are available also to pay for its distribution to school libraries and newspaper offices throughout the nation.

Through their own generosity today's taxpayers are providing the means through which they will be ridiculed by liberal professors and writers in the years ahead.

Underwritten Carpetbagger

JOHN J. SYNON



The sustained effort at destroying The South's traditional standards is being waged on several fronts.

The most vicious, I do believe, is the attempt manned by the left-wing carpetbaggers of our academic fraternity. Theirs is an inspired bit of business that is without equal and without honor.

I would give you an instance. See how they creep:

The "hero" of this piece is a 32-year-old import (Michigan), now assistant professor of history at the University of Southern Mississippi. His name is Neil R. McMillen. He has lived in Dixie about six years.

Shortly after he arrived, McMillen became enamoured of a project he has only now completed: An "expose" of The Citizens Councils of America, the most effective organization in opposition to racial integration.

One never quite knows where these things have their genesis, whether, as in this instance, it was McMillen's idea or that of his principal underwriter, The Woodrow Wilson Foundation (a spin-off of the left-wing Ford Foundation). Or if McMillen's publisher, The University of Illinois Press, first concocted the scheme. And probably that is not important.

The fact is, all three became cohorts in the effort: Ford putting up the bulk of the money and the University of Illinois Press assuring the book's publication and distribution. All that was left for McMillen was the act of ferreting material and putting it to paper.

Even so, McMillen's chore posed a problem: How to get the "inside" story on The Council, the *real* low down? For all the hospitality extended visitors, there in Jackson, Council files and doors do have locks and one can't go around breaking into places.

No, but there is always honey, honeyed words.

So, Mr. McMillen sat down and wrote a cordial letter to William J. Simmons, Citizens Council Administrator: Would Mr. Simmons be so kind . . .?

Certainly, Mr. Simmons responded, be happy to oblige. There was this concern, however: Since, over the years, The Council had been repeatedly smeared, some assurance should be given that Mr. McMillen's approach would be objective. What did Mr. McMillen think of that?

Mr. McMillen replied that objectivity was his "hand-maiden."

With that, Mr. McMillen was made welcome.



CCA Headquarters Building. "Contrary to some accounts . . . the Citizens Council is neither gone nor forgotten." Quoted from a letter dated November 29, 1971 to W. J. Simmons from Neil R. McMillen. Contrary to which accounts, Professor?

This all began three or four years ago.

Time passed and Mr. McMillen came and went, writing away. And from time to time, there towards the end, and in request of further favors, he would drop Mr. Simmons a line: Would Mr. Simmons be kind enough to do this, that, or the other for him? In granting one such favor Simmons put in a request of his own: Might he see a copy of the manuscript? This came back: "I regret that our close publication schedule will not permit my sending you a copy of the manuscript, but I shall be happy to send you a complimentary copy of the book."

And he did write to express his "appreciation for the many courtesies extended by you and your office through the years" (Jan. 21, 1971). "Again let me express my gratitude for your assistance" (Jan. 28, 1971). "Thank you again for your many courtesies" (March 2, 1971). And then the book appeared

and Mr. Simmons got his blue eyes opened wide.

He learned Mr. McMillen had taken his "handmaiden" (objectivity) and had wrung her neck. He saw how this man, while subsidized by Ford money, and while working like an obsequious weevil among courteous people, later wrote of them as "racists" and "pitchmen." He wrote of the Council's work as "scurrilous," "reprehensible," and of its "shabby vituperations." He wrote of the organization as "the forces of bitter-end segregation."

A promising carpetbagger, this: Neil R. McMillen of the educational elite.

When Bill Simmons consented to allow carpetbagger McMillen the use of his organization's records as source material, there was nothing naive in the decision.

Simmons knew the history of his own organization; he knew its nobility, the plane on which it had been established and upon which

it had always operated. And had McMillen been a little wiser he might have divined as much: That, so far as "dirt" was concerned, he was going to till a barren field.

That should have been obvious since the Citizens Council, being on the out-of-fashion side of national policy, is scrutinized constantly for infraction of law. The IRS and the Justice Department have repeatedly harassed the Council. And the NAACP and the Defamation League have endless files on its activities — all to no avail.

So, it made little difference to Simmons if McMillen were to prove, as he did prove, to be a canted integrationist. His only request of McMillen, therefore, was that the Council be given a fair shake. McMillen assured him it would be — objectivity was his "handmaiden," McMillen had said.

It isn't likely Simmons was taken

in by that self-serving statement — but no matter.

The book, itself, is both twisted and boring. It purports to be a history of The Council, and it is — of sorts — and so far as McMillen takes that history. Which isn't down to deadline. For instance, there is nothing in it to indicate that, today, 35 per cent of Jackson's school-aged white children attend Council schools. And while that, in fact, is an incredible development, the carpetbagger writes of the private-school development as being "less consequential than its leaders have claimed."

What one gets from the meat of the book — disregarding its bias — is an understanding of the depth of conviction held by these "Never" people, their willingness to expend unlimited energy on a cause. And one's hat goes off to them.

That fact — the virtue and in-domitability of Council members—



Eleven of fourteen original organizers of the Citizens Council at Indianola, Mississippi in 1954: Standing, left to right: Alton East, W. D. Hemphill, Robert B. Patterson, Dave Hawkins, Mayor Tom Pitts; seated, left to right, Dink Gibson, Frank Tindall, Dr. J. C. Shirley, Arthur Clark, Jr., Ed Britt, Billy Gist.



Snide cutline in McMillen book reads: "Governors Wallace and Barnett upstage an applauding William J. Simmons on the speakers' platform at the White Monday Rally," as if it were "upstaging" for the stars of a show to appear in front of the impresario.

may imply the reason Professor McMillen broke his word to Simmons, why he wrung the neck of his "hand-maiden," why he sneered. It isn't likely the left-wing Ford Foundation (via its spin-off, The Woodrow Wilson Foundation) having underwritten the operation, would be happy with a book that failed to put the Council in a bad light: He had to do *something* to earn his money.

That must have been McMillen's dilemma: If one wants to get one's manuscript into print, what does one do to make his subsidizer happy — if there is nothing factually adverse to report?

• • • • •

One resorts to language, what else? And this is what the Michigan weasel has done. A thousand and more times he recounts some perfectly legitimate, perhaps routine Council activity and then invariably colors it with dirty words. Slowly, this technique builds until one — if one is unwary — gets the impression that one is pulling oneself through a mire, that Council people, en masse, somehow are unclean, untouchable.

That, of course, is an unprincipled thing to do. For this reason, one is convinced, the man wrote for money, that he is but an academic hessian on the make, no more.

For instance, McMillen (p. 122) recounts two scurrilous tales about Bill Simmons, one picked up from the NAACP and the other from the Defamation League. He did this even though the record shows the stories are lies cut from whole cloth. McMillen, himself, admits that: "In fact, the charges do appear to be without foundation."

Why then, in "objectivity's" name, repeat them?

Why? There can be but one reason: He was paid to do it.

It is all a sadness really: What debased motivations must move The Ford Foundation to pay for so despicable an act?

As to McMillen, Southern people understand his kind. From Milton Littlefield to James Silver, such carpetbaggers have struck their blow at the South and have gone on — and the South remains.

I feel it will survive this attack as well.

SOME WORDS PEOPLE PLAY GAMES WITH

HENRY E. GARRETT, Ph.D.

Formerly President

American Psychological Association

Segregation has always meant simply separation of a smaller group from the larger one. Under segregation, as practiced in the South, Negroes were separated by law from Whites in places of public accommodation, hotels, restaurants, and the like. Negroes were also separated in the schools, under the "separate but equal" doctrine; courses of study were tailored to the needs of Negro and White. This is far better than today, when all pupils, bright and dull, study the same subjects.

Segregation was a unique institution, and in many ways worked quite well. Each group knew exactly what it could do and where it could go. Under pressure from various groups, black and white, segregation was continuously attacked until it was judged to be little better than slavery. It was outlawed in the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court. Segregation has been steadily lambasted by those who believe the environmental theory, namely, that there are no race differences. They also believe in the one-man-one-vote principle, no matter if one man is highly educated and another illiterate. One-man-one-vote is incredibly wrong; it is negative, not positive, democracy. But it is popular with dedicated Liberals.

Like *segregation*, there are a good many other terms which have conspicuously changed meanings over the last few years. Some have taken on an abusive and insulting meaning, and are regularly applied by frenetic Liberals to those who oppose their views. Some of the best known of such words will be discussed below.

Discrimination was earlier a perfectly good descriptive word, but has become today a term which connotes an allegedly reprehensible attitude or activity. Most often discrimination is used to describe those who make a distinction between Negro and White. A white man is given a job instead of a



Dr. Garrett (right) being congratulated by W. J. Simmons at convocation of Mississippi Private School Association in Jackson in 1968.

Negro applicant, and immediately the employer is accused of racial discrimination. Schools that do not rearrange their systems to accommodate blacks are said to be discriminatory. We rarely hear of discrimination in reverse; when, for example, black students of inferior aptitude are accepted into college while white students of good proficiency are rejected; or when a Negro is given a job merely because he is a Negro and regardless of competence. In short, discrimination is charged in many situations whenever a Negro is not given *preferential* treatment.

Discrimination did not always carry the implication of unfair or biased judgment. In fact, it is basically instinctive and is one of the necessary steps in the learning process. To a little child, all small furry animals may be "bunny," but later the child learns to discriminate between kittens and rabbits, between squirrels and skunks. We are taught as children to avoid people who are vulgar in speech, alcoholic, or bad-smelling, and to favor those who are courteous, genteel, and modest. A tasteful dresser is a discriminating dresser; an over-painted, over-dressed young woman has neither taste nor good breeding. In fine, discrimination is a judgmental process in which we select what is "best" in the light of standards we have been taught to approve and accept. Discrimination does not necessarily carry an invidious connotation.

Prejudice is another word often misused or so loosely used as to carry little meaning. Prejudice is really *pre-judgment* — judgment formed automatically, oftentimes

without much thought or analysis; or it is final and all-inclusive. Such judgments are usually emotionally toned, often markedly so. If I say I dislike Isador Cohen, my dislike may be poorly based and unfair; but it is not prejudice unless I add that I dislike Cohen "because he is a Jew." Prejudice against certain types of art or music or against certain foods may arise from ignorance or inexperience; or it may be a preference formed after careful consideration. Preference should often be used instead of prejudice. Negroes who are very sensitive often interpret any remark not complimentary to Negroes as prejudice. It is a convenient way of denigrating a speaker or writer who may not be prejudiced at all. White Southerners should not blanket-wise be considered as prejudiced against the Negro. Their opinions are more often than not based on full knowledge of the intelligence and character of those Negroes whom they know intimately. They may be unfair, but not prejudiced.

Prejudice may be self-protective and hence serve a practical purpose. Primitive peoples shun strange tribes and customs; and civilized folk avoid those activities and behaviors which they do not fully understand. Clannishness is more a matter of timidity or extreme caution than prejudice.

Racism, according to the dictionary, embodies the belief that races differ in ability and that one's own race is superior to others. The term "racist" is almost always used today as a derogatory word. It is applied indiscriminately to those whose ideas and beliefs on race differ from the Equalitarian view.

Those who believe in genetic race differences are often called "racists." When so used, the term is a smear word and is meant to be not a description. Belief in native racial differences carries no necessary acceptance of racial supremacy or of a "master race" in Hitler's sense. It merely expresses a belief in differences among men to be inborn — often obvious and apparent.

Perhaps none of the terms of opprobrium is more misused—often deliberately — than a *racist*. Many frenetic sociologists apply the term without distinction to all who do not accept the no-race-differences hypothesis. And this despite the

fact that racial differences in physical and mental traits are firmly established.

Bigotry refers to intolerant adherence to some creed, belief, practice or opinion. "Bigot" was formerly applied to persons who held presumably narrow beliefs in religion. It is now used generally to refer to persons believed to be biased toward the Negro — or even to those who do not believe that the Negro should be allotted preferential status. Often those who label others freely as bigots are themselves highly intolerant of any contrary view — even if better established than their own. The professional Liberal is nearly always bigoted, and is often cruel.

GLANCES AT THE NEWS —

(Continued from Page 15)

sex perversion in connection with a series of attacks on women apartment dwellers last October and November. Paul, a powerfully-built man police say has arrogantly admitted eight rapes, was arrested as he dived out of a window of one of the apartments.

'Against Maternal Instincts'

DETROIT — Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R.-Mich) has gained new popularity among his constituents by sponsoring an anti-busing Constitutional amendment. He is reported in the Baltimore Sun as having quoted his wife as follows: "If a mother is ordered to put her child on a bus and send him 25 or 20 miles away into strange circum-

stances that may or may not be dangerous, that just goes against the maternal instincts of any mother, whether she's black or white, liberal or conservative."



Senator Griffin

PERSONALITIES



Dr. Thomas Dorrity

Thomas G. Dorrity, M.D., F.A.C.S., J.D., Chief of Surgery at Methodist Hospital in Memphis, long-time member of the Board of Directors of the Memphis Citizens Council, and member of the Advisory Board of Memphis Council Academy, has been elected President of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons.

Doctor Dorrity was inaugurated as head of the AAPS, which represents private medical doctors and their patients, at the group's last annual meeting in St. Louis, where the principal speaker was the Honorable J. Enoch Powell, Member of the British Parliament and British Minister of Health from 1960 to 1963. Readers of THE CITIZEN will recall that our November 1971 issue included a report on a visit in Jackson, Mississippi of the distinguished and scholarly Briton, who at the time

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS SELECT DOCTOR DORRITY AAPS PRESIDENT

was en route to his speaking engagement in St. Louis.

Powell warned his American audience against the dangers of copying Britain's system of medical care. Doctor Dorrity vigorously endorsed Powell's free-enterprise prescription as "exactly the kind our Health, Education and Welfare Department never seeks because he is the kind of expert who does not subscribe to the proposition that government knows best."

Thomas G. Dorrity, born in Newberry, South Carolina, received his M.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1942. A veteran of World War II, he is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and has served as a Director of the American Physicians Guild. In 1968 he received the Tennessee Citizenship Award from the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dr. Max Rafferty Will Speak At Private School Teachers' Meet

Dr. Max Rafferty, nationally-syndicated columnist and former Superintendent of Education for the state of California, will address the first annual convention of the Mississippi Private School Education Association here March 9 and 10. Dr. Rafferty's acceptance of an invitation to address the 2,000-member organization was announced by Glenn A. Cain, Executive Secretary of the Mississippi Private School Association, of which the education group is a part. Rafferty will speak at a banquet on the evening of March 9. Approximately 1,500 members of the organization are expected to attend the meeting here. The Mississippi Private School Education Association's membership represents 114 schools, including seven in Arkansas and five in Tennessee.

A lifelong career teacher and administrator in California schools, graduate of U.C.L.A., holder of an earned doctorate in education from U.S.C. and honorary doctoral degrees from Lincoln University and Brigham Young, Dr. Max Rafferty is the most talked-of figure in American education today.

In 1962, he wrote the all-time best-seller on education, "Suffer, Little Children."

For several years, he has authored a nationally-syndicated col-



Dr. Max Rafferty

umn currently featured in more than 100 newspapers from coast to coast. More recently, he has been featured in a regular television series, "Max Rafferty and his Opposition."

From 1963-71, he served as the twice-elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California, with more schools and more students under his supervision than any other man in the country. In 1968, he was California's Republican candidate for U.S. Senator, and in 1971, became Dean of the School of Education at Troy State University, Troy, Alabama.

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